

other package containing such substance, when sold at wholesale, shall be properly labeled with the name of the substance, the word “poison”, and the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler. It shall not be necessary, in sales either at wholesale or at retail, to place a poison label upon, nor to record the delivery of, the sulphide of antimony, or the oxide or carbonate of zinc, or of colors ground in oil and intended for use as paints, or calomel; nor in the case of preparations containing any of the substances named in this section, when a single box, bottle, or other package, or when the bulk of one-half fluid ounce or the weight of one-half avoirdupois ounce does not contain more than an adult medicinal dose of such substance; nor in the case of liniments or ointments sold in good faith as such, when plainly labeled “For external use only”; nor, in the case of preparations put up and sold in the form of pills, tablets, or lozenges, containing any of the substances enumerated in this section and intended for internal use, when the dose recommended does not contain more than one-fourth of an adult medicinal dose of such substance.

For the purpose of this and of every other section of this chapter no box, bottle, or other package shall be regarded as having been labeled “Poison” unless the word “Poison” appears conspicuously thereon, printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters in red ink.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, § 7, 38 Stat. 820.)

#### **§ 210. Pharmacist; unauthorized use of title**

It shall be unlawful for any person whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States, not legally licensed as a pharmacist, to take, use, or exhibit the title of pharmacist, or licensed or registered pharmacist, or the title of druggist or apothecary, or any other title or description of like import.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, § 10, 38 Stat. 821.)

#### **§ 211. Preservation of originals of prescriptions compounded and copies thereof; inspection of prescriptions by consular officers; marking containers of drugs**

Every person, firm, or corporation whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States owning, partly owning, or managing a drug store or pharmacy shall keep in his place of business a suitable book or file, in which shall be preserved for a period of not less than three years the original of every prescription compounded or dispensed at such store or pharmacy, or a copy of such prescription, except when the preservation of the original is required by section 207 or 208 of this title. Upon request the owner, part owner, or manager of such store shall furnish to the prescribing physician, or to the person for whom such prescription was compounded or dispensed, a true and correct copy thereof. Any prescription required by section 207 or 208 of this title, and any prescription for, or register of sales of, substances mentioned in such sections shall at all times be open to inspection by duly authorized consular officers in the consular districts of the United States in China. No person, firm, or corporation whose permanent allegiance

is due to the United States shall, in a consular district, compound or dispense any drug or drugs or deliver the same to any other person without marking on the container thereof the name of the drug or drugs contained therein and directions for using the same.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, § 9, 38 Stat. 821.)

#### **§ 212. Offenses; punishment; duty to enforce provisions**

Any person, firm, or corporation, whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States, violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not less than one month and not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the offense be continuing in its character, each week or part of a week during which it continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. And it shall be the duty of the consular and judicial officers of the United States in China to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, § 11, 38 Stat. 821.)

#### **§ 213. Fraudulent representations to evade or defeat restrictions**

No person, firm, or corporation whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States seeking to procure in the consular districts of the United States in China any substance the sale of which is regulated by the provisions of this chapter shall make any fraudulent representations so as to evade or defeat the restrictions herein imposed.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, § 8, 38 Stat. 821.)

#### **§ 214. Previous laws unaffected**

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as modifying or revoking any of the provisions of sections 191 to 193<sup>1</sup> of this title.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, § 13, 38 Stat. 822.)

#### **REFERENCES IN TEXT**

Sections 191 to 193 of this title, referred to in text, were repealed by Pub. L. 91-513, title III, § 1101(a)(1), Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1291. See section 801 et seq. of this title.

#### **§ 215. “Consul” defined**

The word “consul” as used in this chapter shall mean the consular officer in charge of the district concerned.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, § 12, 38 Stat. 822.)

### **CHAPTER 8—NARCOTIC FARMS**

#### **§§ 221 to 237. Repealed. July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIII, § 1313, 58 Stat. 714**

Section 221, act Jan. 19, 1929, ch. 82, § 1, 45 Stat. 1085, defined “habit-forming narcotic drug”, “narcotic”, and “addict”. See section 201 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.